

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 20—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00; Temperature, max.
75; min. 62; Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 5.2375; Per
Ton, \$104.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 16s 11-2d; Per
Ton, \$110.

Established July 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PINKHAM REPORT WAS NOT ENDORSED BY LABOR

**Referred Instead to the American
Federation--Pinkham Heard
at Length.**

The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council was addressed by Mr. Pinkham last night in advocacy of his report adverse to small farming. The Council declined to authorize its representatives to sign the report and on motion referred the whole subject, and the proposed introduction of Chinese laborers to work on the sugar plantations to the American Federation of Labor, at Washington.

The meeting of the Council was, at times, decidedly stormy. At the beginning it was an executive session, but after Mr. Pinkham had been kept waiting on the stairs for half an hour in company with a number of other outsiders and the representatives of two newspapers, the doors were thrown open for half an hour to permit Pinkham to address the meeting.

At the conclusion of his address, despite the fact that some of the members desired to question the speaker, President Cahalan declared that the doors should again be closed and all outsiders asked to withdraw. Pinkham went with the rest, but was recalled on motion, to be questioned. He had said on the landing, as he came out, that he did not think he would submit to questioning, nevertheless he did submit to it.

The questioning was pretty direct, and it soon became evident that there was a large element in the room that was determined to disagree with the report. This was so evident, after Pinkham had been questioned and had withdrawn, that President Cahalan, who had himself been one of the Commission—or Committee, as Mr. Pinkham said he preferred to call it—took the floor himself at last and moved that the report be rejected and the committee discharged.

More and more animated discussion followed this, the members opposing the report arguing that its adoption would throw down the bars to Chinese emigration to the mainland, and at last it was moved, in the interest of peace, to refer the whole matter to Mr. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at Washington, and let him decide upon the action to be taken by the labor body.

Mr. Pinkham's speech in support of his report, in its full text, follows:

MR. PINKHAM'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: When Acting Governor Atkinson transmitted to me the orders of the Honorable George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I presented to your body the identical letter and copy, to wit:

"Request labor and builders' organizations to privately investigate labor and industrial situation. Appoint Pinkham plan, supervise and manage expense."

(Signed) "CARTER."
In response to the invitation your organization appointed Messrs. Cahalan, Heffern and McGuire as your representatives on the committee. The Builders and Traders' Exchange appointed Messrs. Stephenson, Rosenstein and Pinkham.

The fact all the members of the commission were dependent on their daily earnings led me to arrange a basis of compensation satisfactory to all; that each member might fix his strict attention on the objects before us without sacrifice of income. Payment has been made.

The Board of Health appointed a president pro tem during my three weeks' absence on Maui and Hawaii, for which compensation was made by me. For my labors on this committee I have and shall receive nothing. It is sufficient reward if great good should come to all citizens of the Territory through our efforts.

I wish to speak first of the privacy of the commission.

We were not in any strict sense an official committee. We were not paid nor were our large expenses paid from public funds. We traveled and conducted ourselves as a party of private gentlemen and were entertained as private gentlemen. We never called ourselves a commission. We had no right to send for persons or papers. We had no right to subpoena persons or administer oaths. We had no right to examine or cross-examine persons. We had not one particle of the authority necessary to secure evidence, sworn statements or even good order in public gatherings.

To have held public sessions without such powers of oath and inquisition would have been absurd, futile and of no avail and led simply to polemic discussions.

The plan disclosed to the committee on our first local trip of investigation was to observe all the conditions pertaining to the islands, lands, industries and people and to make a permanent record by means of photographs taken by professional photographers. Also to confer with and interview plantation managers and others as we came in contact with them. This purpose and practice was carried on throughout the entire investigation.

It was the purpose, which has been fully executed, to photograph complete-

ly the entire arable lands of the four producing islands, the vast irrigation works in every detail, the plantations, landings and various other industries, the homes, the farms, the schools, the hospitals and whatever affects the welfare of the inhabitants, so that by following these illustrations from beginning to end a stranger would have a comprehensive knowledge of the Hawaiian Islands, never before possible. We are such a little country, this complete exhibit was made with ease. The committee visited every plantation, except three minor ones, inconveniently located, on the Hawaiian Islands, and each and every homestead district, with few exceptions. This was done that the committee might form some idea as to each district's natural, physical, situation, its accessibility and its capability, both as to agriculture and markets, to support a large white farming population.

It was not the purpose of the committee (nor did a single member ever suggest or request otherwise) to stop and make inquiries at every little homestead, for neither time, means of accommodation for food or shelter, opportunity or the great expense we were under would permit such procedure. The country showed for itself and the committee met and conversed with a sufficient number of intelligent, experienced old residents to give us absolutely correct information as to each district.

The facts as to men's private affairs cannot be secured in a public gathering and rarely in public communications. Men will respond to respectful inquiry made in a private, considerate manner.

The direct inquiries of the committee were made by a series of printed questions suited to the different occupations. These were presented to the managers of the sugar plantations and all other important enterprises. Suitable inquiries were presented to small farmers and homesteaders in behalf of the committee by their friends and neighbors.

The result is an absolutely truthful and reliable statement of the facts and experience and opinions of, save three or four plantations, every agricultural enterprise on the Hawaiian Islands, including sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples, sisal, castor beans and minor items. In fact, as never before, all have disclosed of their own volition the actual facts of their experience, hopes, successes and failures.

Up to date there have been received reports from 211 small farmers and homesteaders, besides individual letters at greater length from every district.

This committee has not passed an opinion on small farming; it has simply recorded the information that has been received. That there may be no

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RUSSIA FACE TO FACE WITH A REVOLUTION



ST. PETERSBURG—MAIN STREET OF THE DISTURBED CAPITAL.

INTER-ISLAND ABSORBS THE WILDER LINE

The Wilder Steamship Company, Ltd., was practically absorbed yesterday by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

Two thousand five hundred and fourteen shares of the Wilder Company belonging to the S. G. Wilder estate were sold to the Inter-Island at \$150 per share.

The actual cash transaction amounted to \$377,100.

The Wilder Steamship Company's actual number of shares is 5,000. Yesterday's big sale was thirteen shares over a controlling interest. But aside from this at least two of the persons who yesterday bought the stock, previously owned about \$100,000 of the remainder.

According to the quotations at which the S. G. Wilder estate stock was sold—\$150 per share—the entire stock is worth \$750,000. Adding the \$100,000 to the \$377,000 which changed hands yesterday the Inter-Island people are in possession of about \$477,000 of the entire stock.

The sale was made through the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, Manager Galt transacting for the Wilder Estate, with the Bank of Hawaii. A certificate of deposit was paid over to the S. G. Wilder estate for the amount of the purchase. For a single cash transaction the absorption of the Wilder Steamship stock stands as one of the largest local deals of recent times.

The names of the purchasers as given out yesterday, are C. M. Cooke, Limited; George N. Wilcox and A. S. Wilcox of Kauai; J. A. Kennedy, president of the Inter-Island S. S. Company; Senator J. M. Dowsett and August Dreier. These buyers are mainly stockholders of the Inter-Island Company.

The deal has been under way for some time and was brought to a conclusion yesterday, the whole matter being closed before banking hours. A year ago there were rumors that the Inter-Island Company had designs on the Wilder Company, and then again that a merger of the two companies was projected. Neither project came to a focus. At that time it was said that its charter precluded the Inter-Island Company from obtaining the controlling interest in any other company. This objection, it would seem, has been overcome by yesterday's transaction.

President Kennedy of the Inter-Island was asked yesterday whether the company had any plans for the conduct of the two companies. Mr. Kennedy said there were none. In fact, it was a deal whereby individual members had really obtained the Wilder block of stock. The Inter-Island Company did not have its annual meeting until next March. He did not know whether the matter would then be brought before the meeting, if at all. He stated positively that there were no plans in mind at all that he knew of for conducting both companies. As far as he knew they would go on as now.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, JANUARY 21.—THIS CITY IS ON THE VERGE OF AN INCIPIENT REVOLUTION. IT IS IN DARKNESS, AND THERE IS NO FIRE PROTECTION ON ACCOUNT OF THE STRIKES. ALL THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED STRIKERS, LED BY A PRIEST, FATHER GOPON, THREATEN PUBLIC ORDER. THE GARRISON OF THE CITY HAS BEEN INCREASED BY 2,500 CAVALRY AND 1,000 INFANTRY. THE PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING ASSEMBLAGES ON SUNDAY HAS HAD A PERILOUS EFFECT. A COMMISSION HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE FIRING OF GRAPE-SHOT INTO THE CHAPEL WHERE THE CZAR WAS CELEBRATING THE FESTIVAL OF EPIPHANY.

SMOOT AS A WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Smoot appeared as a witness in his own behalf yesterday and answered all questions frankly.

SPURIOUS COLORADO BALLOTS.

DENVER, Jan. 21.—Experts testify that half the ballots in three boxes, so far examined, are spurious.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House has passed the army appropriation bill.

ACCOUNTS COMMISSION MEETS WITH GOVERNOR

The Accounts Commission, which is going to try to draw a proportionate appropriation bill for presentation to the legislature, had a session with the Governor that lasted all yesterday afternoon, and was inconclusive at last. All the members of the Commission, Messrs. McCandless, Harris and Trent, were with the Governor, and after a comparison of ideas the members of the Commission were given copies of the estimates and tables of figures prepared by the Governor, and withdrew to decide upon when they would begin holding meetings and get to actual work of drawing their bill.

There will be other conferences with the Governor as the work progresses, and more tables of figures when the various heads of executive departments have furnished their estimates of receipts and expenditures.